Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

95 13 32 FEB 14 1996

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No.

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1995

FRANCISCO SILVA,
Petitioner,

v.

CITY OF MADISON,
Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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February 14, 1996

38 pp

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. IN A REMOVED ACTION UNDER FEDERAL RULE 81(C), WHERE THE DEFENDANT HAS NOT ANSWERED OR OTHERWISE DEFENDED, ARE THE WORDS "THROUGH SERVICE OR OTHERWISE" INOPERATIVE, UNLESS THE PLAINTIFF HAS PERFECTLY SERVED THE DEFENDANT?

2. DOES A DISTRICT COURT HAVE DISCRETION TO REFUSE TO ENTER A MINISTERIAL DEFAULT UNDER FEDERAL RULE 55(A) WHEN A DEFENDANT HAS FAILED TO ANSWER OR OTHERWISE DEFEND WITHIN THE TIME PROSCRIBED IN FEDERAL RULE 81(C)?

3. CAN A DEFENDANT, WHO HAS FAILED TO ANSWER OR OTHERWISE DEFEND WITHIN THE TIME LIMITS PROSCRIBED IN FEDERAL RULE 81(C), CLAIM THE 12(H)(1) WAIVABLE DEFENSE OF INSUFFICIENT SERVICE OF PROCESS AS "GOOD CAUSE" FOR NOT ANSWERING THE COMPLAINT?

PARTIES

All of the parties to this petition are contained in the caption.

There is no parent or subsidiary company to be listed.

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CITATION OF THE OPINIONS BELOW

Silva v. City of Madison, Case No. 93-2211, in the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Silva v. City of Madison, Case No. 92 C 0822 S, in the United States District for the Western District of Wisconsin.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

(i) Petitioner Mr. Silva is appealing to the Court for review of the November 16, 1995 order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

(ii) Because the November 16, 1995 order of the Seventh Circuit arguably creates a conflict with a decision of the Ninth Circuit, the November 16, 1995 opinion was circulated to the members of that court in active service pursuant to Circuit Rule 40(f). No judge favored

rehearing en banc.

(iii) This is not a cross-petition under Rule 12.5.

(iv) Petitioner invokes the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court to review the judgment and order of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

(v) No notification is required by Rule 29.4(b) or (c).

STATUTES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Fed. R. Civ. P. 81(c) provides:

Removed Actions. These rules apply to civil actions removed to the United States district courts from the state courts and govern procedure after removal. Repleading is not necessary unless the court so orders. In a removed action in which the defendant has not answered, the defendant shall answer or present the other defenses or objections available under these rules within 20 days after the receipt through service or otherwise of a copy of the

initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon which the action or proceeding is based, or within 20 days after the service of summons upon such initial pleading, then filed, or within 5 days after the filing of the petition for removal, whichever period is longest.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a) provides:

Entry. When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend as provided by these rules and that fact is made to appear by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk shall enter the party's default.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(c) provides:

Setting Aside Default. For good cause shown the court may set aside an entry of default, and, if a judgment by default has been entered, may likewise set it aside in accordance with Rule 60(b).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner Francisco Silva commenced a civil action against the City of Madison on October 19, 1992, in the Circuit Court of Dane County, Wisconsin after exhausting his administrative remedies. He alleged employment discrimination and retaliation. On the same day, Petitioner mailed a filed and stamped copy of the summons and complaint to counsel of record for over two years in the administrative proceedings, Michael J. Modl of the Axely Brynelson law firm, who received the same on October 20, 1992.

On October 22, 1992, Petitioner filed an amended summons and complaint as of right and hand-delivered, the same day, a filed and stamped copy of the amended summons and complaint to the City Attorney's Office - Assistant City Attorney Larry O'Brien - and again, mailed a copy of the amended summons and complaint to counsel of record Michael J. Modl.

Although Petitioner served both the City Attorney and counsel for the City of Madison, service was imperfect under Wis. Stats. §801.11(4)(a)(3) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(j)(2). On November 5, 1992, Attorney Michael J. Modl timely removed the case from the Dane County Circuit Court and attached a copy of the summons and complaint and amended summons and complaint to the removal petition. The City of Madison did not answer or otherwise defend within the later of twenty days after receipt of a copy of the amended summons and complaint (November 12, 1992) or five days after filing its petition for removal (November 10, 1992).

On November 16, 1992, Petitioner filed a notice of motion and motion for entry of default and judgment of default on the ground that the City of Madison had failed to plead or otherwise defend.

On December 1, 1992, at a pretrial conference, the district court summarily denied Petitioner's motion. The

litigation then proceeded to judgment and the City of Madison prevailed.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2107, Petitioner timely filed a notice of appeal to the Seventh Circuit seeking a reversal of the district court ordering denying his entry of default.

The City of Madison invoked federal jurisdiction in the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1443.

ARGUMENT

I. IN A REMOVED ACTION UNDER FEDERAL RULE 81(C), WHERE THE DEFENDANT HAS NOT ANSWERED OR OTHERWISE DEFENDED, THE WORDS "THROUGH SERVICE OR OTHERWISE" REQUIRE A DEFENDANT WHO HAS RECEIVED A COPY OF THE PLEADING TO ANSWER OR PRESENT ITS DEFENSES AND OBJECTIONS IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER OR NOT PERFECT SERVICE IS COMPLETED.

The order entered by the Seventh Circuit correctly holds that:

> [B]ecause only the first and third time periods in Rule 81(c) apply to the City, the City was required to file a responsive pleading within the later of twenty days after receipt of the complaint "through service or otherwise" or five days after removal.

Silva v. City of Madison, ca. no. 93-2211 (7th Cir. 1995) Appendix at 12.

Nevertheless, the Seventh Circuit reasons that the express language "through service or otherwise" contained in Rule 81(c) is inoperative if the defendant has not been properly served. *Id.* at 12.

This reasoning creates a conflict within the circuits. *See Savarese v. Edrick Transfer & Storage Co.,* 513 F.2d 140, 143 (9th Cir. 1975); *Tech Hills II Associates v. Phoenix Home Mutual Insurance Co.,* 5 F.3d 963, 966-68 (6th Cir. 1993). Indeed, this reasoning creates a conflict within the Seventh Circuit itself. *See Roe v. O'Donohue,* 38 F.3d 298, 304 (7th Cir. 1994).

Courts are not authorized to disregard the express

language of a rule. *See Pittston Coal Group v. Sebben,* 488 U.S. 105, 115 (1988); *Swain v. Pressley,* 430 U.S. 372, 378-79 (1977). In *Roe*, the Seventh Circuit held that they were loathe to drain the words "through service or otherwise" of meaning and held that the identical language in 28 U.S.C. 1446(b) requires a defendant to remove its case within 30 days of when the defendant "comes into possession of a copy of the complaint whether or not the delivery complies with the requirements of 'service.'" *Roe,* 38 F.3d at 304.

In *Silva*, the Seventh Circuit disregards the plain language of the rule and creates a circuity. Rule 12(h)(1) proscribes the defenses of lack of personal jurisdiction, improper venue, insufficiency of process, or insufficiency of service of process, which are waived by a defendant if not timely raised. Rule 81(c) requires a defendant to answer or present the other defenses or objections available under the rules within the time limits. The

decision in *Silva* renders Rule 12(h)(1) and the waiveable defenses contained therein, meaningless, if a plaintiff must perfectly serve a defendant before it is required to answer or present its other defenses. The Seventh Circuit is stating that a defendant must be perfectly served before it is required to raise imperfect service as a defense. Such a forced reading of the rule is logically incompatible with the express language of the rule both on its face and in the context of the rules taken as a whole.

Because this decision creates a conflict between the circuits and creates an ambiguity in the federal rules, Petitioner respectfully prays that the Court will grant this petition to clarify this issue.

II. AN ENTRY OF DEFAULT PURSUANT TO RULE 55(A) IS MINISTERIAL AND NOT DISCRETIONARY WHEN A DEFENDANT HAS FAILED TO ANSWER OR OTHERWISE DEFEND WITHIN THE TIME PROSCRIBED IN FEDERAL RULE 81(C).

An entry of default is available directly through

Rule 55(a) or vicariously via Rule 37. The former is ministerial, non-discretionary and is a command to the clerk upon a showing, through affidavit or otherwise, that the defendant has not timely answered. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). The latter is vicarious through Rule 37 and only at the discretion of the judge. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37.

The plain language of Rule 55(a) unambiguously commands the clerk to enter a default upon a showing by affidavit or otherwise that a defendant has failed to plead or otherwise defend. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). The only permissable inquiry under a pure Rule 55(a) entry of default is to determine whether or not the party requesting the default has met the required standard -- did the requesting party show by affidavit or otherwise, that the other party has failed to plead or otherwise defend -- that being the case, "the clerk shall enter the party's default." See Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). Judicial discretion is permissable under a Rule 55(b) motion for judgment by

default or under a Rule 55(c) motion for relief from the entry of default. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a-c).

Because the Seventh Circuit in *Silva*, and all of the reported cases have failed to differentiate this distinction, and continue to declare that "an entry of default lies within the district court's discretion[,]" *see O'Brien v. R.J. O'Brien & Assocs., Inc.*, 998 F.2d 1394, 1398 (7th Cir. 1993), Petitioner prays that the Court will grant this petition to clarify that the district clerk and district court lack the discretion to refuse to enter a default under Rule 55(a) when a defendant fails to answer or otherwise defend.

III. A DEFENDANT WHO HAS FAILED TO ANSWER OR OTHERWISE DEFEND WITHIN THE TIME PROSCRIBED IN FEDERAL RULE 81(C), CAN NOT CLAIM THE 12(H)(1) WAIVABLE DEFENSE OF INSUFFICIENT SERVICE OF PROCESS AS "GOOD CAUSE" FOR NOT ANSWERING THE COMPLAINT.

When the City of Madison responded to Plaintiff's application for entry of default the City merely demurred

and contended that it did not have to answer until it was perfectly served. The Seventh Circuit in *Silva*, affirms the City's position. See Appendix at 17. Such a posture is inconsistent with the federal rules and prior precedent of of the Seventh Circuit and this Court. *See Tolliver v. Northrop Corp.*, 786 F.2d 316, 319 (7th Cir. 1986) quoting *National Hockey League v. Metropolitan Hockey Club, Inc.*, 427 U.S. 639 (1976)(citations omitted).

For good cause shown the court may set aside an entry of default, and, if a judgment by default has been entered, may likewise set it aside in accordance with Rule 60(b). Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(c).

However, there is a presumption that litigants in the federal courts have notice of the rules and a mistake of law is not good cause for failing to answer or otherwise defend. *United States v. Di Mucci*, 879 F.2d 1488, 1493 (7th Cir. 1989). A failure to procedurally answer the complaint or assert waiveable defenses justifies the entry

of a default judgment. *See Duling v. Marks*, 231 F.2d 833, 836 (7th Cir. 1956). A defendant's erroneous trial strategy and misreading of the federal rules is not a basis for "good cause." *Merrill Lynch Mortgage Corp. v. Narayan*, 908 F.2d 246, 252 (7th Cir. 1990). "[A]ttorneys practicing in the federal courts are obligated to be aware of the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure." *Id.*

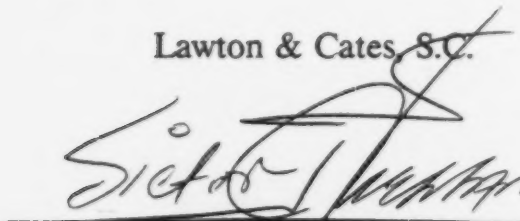
The Seventh Circuit in *Silva*, concludes that because the City was not required to file a responsive pleading because it had not been perfectly served, it had "good cause" for not answering. *Silva*, Appendix at 17.

Because Rule 81(c) clearly and unambiguously requires a defendant to answer or defend, and the defendants strategically chose not to do so, the defendants must not be allowed to languish in their misfeasance.

Petitioner prays that for all of the foregoing arguments of fact and law, this Court will grant this petition for a writ of certiorari to clarify and correct the questions raised here for review.

Respectfully submitted this 13 day of February, 1996.

Lawton & Cates, S.C.



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APPENDIX

Order of the Seventh Circuit in ca. no. 93-2211

Pages A1 - A17

Order of the District Court in ca. no. 92 C 822 S

Pages A18 - A19

In the
United States Court of Appeals
For the Seventh Circuit

No. 93-2211

FRANCISCO SILVA,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

CITY OF MADISON,

Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Western District of Wisconsin.
No. 92 C 822—**John C. Shabaz**, *Judge.*

ARGUED FEBRUARY 28, 1995—DECIDED NOVEMBER 16, 1995

Before BAUER, COFFEY and RIPPLE, *Circuit Judges.*

RIPPLE, *Circuit Judge.* Francisco Silva commenced this civil action against the City of Madison ("the City") in the Circuit Court of Dane County, Wisconsin. He alleged employment discrimination and retaliation. However, he did not properly serve the City. Nevertheless, once the City came into possession of the complaint, it removed Mr. Silva's action to the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. However, it did not answer the complaint. Consequently, Mr. Silva moved for entry of a default judgment for failure to answer or otherwise defend the action. The district court denied the motion for a default judgment. Mr. Silva subsequently served the City with a summons and complaint. After discovery,

partial summary judgment was granted for the City. Mr. Silva's remaining allegations were tried before a jury; a verdict was returned for the City. Mr. Silva now appeals the district court's judgment. He submits that the district court erred in denying his motion for a default judgment. Because the City never received proper service prior to the filing of the motion for default, we affirm the judgment of the district court.

I

BACKGROUND

This action was originally commenced in state court on October 19, 1992. Mr. Silva alleged employment discrimination and retaliation. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e, *et seq.* On October 20, 1992, he delivered a copy of the complaint and summons to counsel for the City (Attorneys Bradley D. Armstrong and Michael J. Modl of the law firm of Axley Brynelson). However, because the City had not authorized counsel to receive service of process on its behalf, this delivery did not constitute service upon the City. On October 22, 1992, Mr. Silva filed an amended complaint with the Dane County Circuit Court. On that same day, Mr. Silva, as he had done the first time, delivered a copy of the amended complaint to counsel for the City. The City still had not been served.

On November 5, 1992, the City filed a notice of removal in the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. On November 16, 1992, Mr. Silva filed a notice of motion, motion for entry of default and application for judgment of default on the ground that the City had failed to plead or otherwise defend. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). On December 1, 1992, after a pretrial conference, the district court denied Mr. Silva's request for a default judgment. Mr. Silva then properly served the City, and, on December 14, 1992, the City first answered the complaint. As we have already noted, the litigation then proceeded to judgment on the merits and the City prevailed.

II
DISCUSSION
A.

Mr. Silva submits that, because the City did not file an answer or otherwise respond to Mr. Silva's complaint within the time prescribed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 81(c), the City had "failed to plead or otherwise defend" as required by Rule 55(a). He contends that the district court therefore erred in denying the motion for a default judgment. Mr. Silva concedes that, at the time he filed his motion for a default judgment, he had not served properly the City.[1] He maintains, however, that, because the City received the amended complaint on October 22, 1992,[2] Rule 81(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure required the City to file a responsive pleading within the later of twenty days after receipt of a copy of the amended complaint (November 12, 1992) or five days after filing the petition for removal (November 10, 1992). Because the City failed to file any responsive plead-

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[1] Specifically, Mr. Silva admits that he failed to serve either the City Clerk or Mayor as required by the Wisconsin Rules of Civil Procedure. Wis. Stat. § 801.11(4)(a)(3). Service on counsel for the City was ineffective because the attorneys had not been authorized to accept service on the City's behalf. Because service was not proper under Wisconsin law, the attempted service also was not proper under the federal rules. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(j)(2) (service upon a governmental organization is effected by serving a copy of the summons and complaint upon the chief executive officer thereof or by serving the complaint and summons in the manner prescribed by the law of the state of the governmental organization).

[2] In his brief, Mr. Silva presumes that, when the City's attorneys received the copy, the City also constructively received the complaint. Although the record demonstrates that the City's attorneys were in receipt of a copy of the amended complaint on October 22, 1992, it does not indicate when the City actually received a copy. Nonetheless, the City does not dispute that it received a copy.

ings by November 12, 1993, Mr. Silva maintains that the district court erred in denying his motion for a default judgment under Rule 55(a).

B.

1.

In assessing Mr. Silva's contention, we begin with the text of Rule 81(c). *See Pavelic & LeFlore v. Marvel Entertainment Group*, 493 U.S. 120, 123 (1989); *Roe v. O'Donohue*, 38 F.3d 298, 302-03 (7th Cir. 1994). We must remember, however, that a single rule cannot be read in a vacuum. It must be read in light of the statutory commands of the federal judicial code; it also must be read in light of the structure of the entire Rules of Civil Procedure. *See Maybin v. Northside Correctional Ctr.*, 891 F.2d 72, 74 (4th Cir. 1989) ("Rules of civil procedure must be considered in relation to one another and construed together."); *Nasser v. Isthmian Lines*, 331 F.2d 124, 127 (2d Cir. 1964) ("[I]t is essential that we recognize that the Rules were intended to embody a unitary concept of efficient and meaningful judicial procedure, and that no single Rule can consequently be considered in a vacuum.").

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 81(c) provides, in pertinent part:

> These rules apply to civil actions removed to the United States district courts from the state courts and govern procedure after removal. Repleading is not necessary unless the court so orders. *In a removed action in which the defendant has not answered, the defendant shall answer or present the other defenses or objections available under these rules within 20 days after the receipt through service or otherwise of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon which the action or proceeding is based, or within 20 days after the service of summons upon such initial pleading, then filed, or within 5 days after the filing of the petition for removal,* whichever period is longest.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 81(c) (emphasis added).

On its face, the Rule describes three circumstances that trigger the obligation to answer the complaint. If a defendant has not filed an answer when an action is removed to federal court, he must file a responsive pleading within the latest of the following periods: 1) twenty days after receipt of the complaint "through service or otherwise;" 2) twenty days after service of a summons upon a complaint which has been filed; or 3) five days after filing the petition for removal. Therefore, because it is the latest of these periods which defines the time within which a responsive pleading must be filed, a responsive pleading will be required under Rule 81(c) only when: the defendant is in receipt of the complaint; he has been served with a summons; and the complaint has been filed. Under the plain wording of the Rule, at the time Mr. Silva moved for an entry of default the City had not yet incurred the obligation to answer. Although the City had received a copy of the complaint, it had not yet been served with a summons.

2.

Mr. Silva asks that we not rest our decision on the plain wording of the Rule. He submits that the language in Rule 81(c) requiring service of the summons—the second, and, under the plain wording analysis set forth above, the controlling of the three periods—ought not apply to the situation presented by the case before us. In his view, this provision cannot be read by itself but must be interpreted in light of the relationship of this part of Rule 81(c) to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b). Specifically, he contends that the mention of a summons in the second time period of Rule 81(c) was intended to apply only to a situation in which the applicable state procedural rules did not require delivery of a complaint. The drafters wanted to make certain that, if state procedure permitted the commencement of a lawsuit by the service of a summons without a copy of the complaint, the time for answering would begin to run upon the service of the summons only if a copy of the complaint was available to the defendant through the

court. In Mr. Silva's view, because Wisconsin rules require delivery of the complaint to the defendant upon service of process, this second time period of Rule 81(c) does not apply to this situation. Thus, he continues, the City's time to respond was defined by the longer of the two remaining periods. In this case, according to Mr. Silva's argument, the City's receipt of the complaint, even though not accompanied by proper service, triggered the twenty-day period within which a responsive pleading under Rule 81(c) is required. He concludes that, because the City did not file a responsive pleading within twenty days after the receipt of the complaint or five days after removal, the City was in default.

Our research, and that of the other courts that have examined Rule 81(c), makes clear that, as Mr. Silva submits, there is a direct relationship between the revision of § 1446(b) and the revision of Rule 81(c). We set forth a thumbnail sketch of the history of that relationship. In 1948, Congress repealed 28 U.S.C. § 72, which had provided that a petition for removal must be filed "at any time before the defendant is required by the laws of the State or the rule of the State court in which such suit is brought to answer or plead."[3] The replacement statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) (1948), provided that "[t]he petition for removal of a civil action or proceeding may be filed within twenty days after commencement of the action or service of process, whichever is later."[4] In enacting this provision, Congress intended to create uniformity in the time for filing petitions to remove civil actions throughout

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[3] Revision Notes, 1948 Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b), *reprinted in* West's Federal Civil Judicial Procedure and Rules 780 (1995); *see also* Supreme Court Advisory Committee Note of 1948 to Proposed Amendment to Subdivision (c) of Rule 81, *reprinted in* 7 Jo D. Lucas & Kent Sinclair, Jr., Moore's Federal Practice ¶ 81.01[18] at 81-30 (2d ed. 1995).

[4] Supreme Court Advisory Committee Note of 1948 to Proposed Amendment to Subdivision (c) of Rule 81, *reprinted in* 7 Moore's Federal Practice ¶ 81.01[18] at 81-30.

the federal courts as well as to allow adequate time for removal.[5] Therefore, although under § 72 removal was timely as long as it was requested before a responsive pleading was required under the applicable state law, the new version required removal within a uniform time period (twenty days) after the later of service or commencement of the action.

Satisfaction with this provision was short-lived. In proposing changes to Rule 81(c)[6] to conform to the revised statute, the Advisory Committee expressed the belief that further amendment of the removal statute was warranted:

> The need for revision of the third sentence [of Rule 81(c)] is occasioned by the procedure for removal set forth in revised Title 28, USC, § 1446. Under the prior removal procedure governing civil actions, 28 USC, § 72 (1946), the petition for removal had to be first presented to and filed with the state court, except in the case of removal on the basis of prejudice or local influence, within the time allowed "to answer or plead to the declaration or complaint of the plain-

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[5] Revision Notes, 1948 Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b), *reprinted in* West's Federal Civil Judicial Procedure and Rules 780 ("Subsection (b) makes uniform the time for filing petitions to remove all civil actions . . . . As thus revised, the section will give adequate time and operate uniformly throughout the Federal jurisdiction.").

[6] At the time of Congress' 1948 amendment to § 1446(b), Rule 81(c) provided, in relevant part, as follows:

> These rules apply to civil actions removed to the district courts of the United States from the state courts and govern all procedure after removal. Repleading is not necessary unless the court so orders. *In a removed action in which the defendant has not answered, he shall answer or present the other defenses or objections available to him under these rules within the time allowed for answer by the law of the state or within 5 days after the filing of the transcript of the record in the district court of the United States, whichever period is longer, but in any event within 20 days after the filing of the transcript.*

Fed. R. Civ. P. 81(c) (1946) (emphasis added).

tiff"; and the defendant had to file a transcript of the record in the federal court within thirty days from the date of filing his removal petition. Under § 1446(a) removal is effected by a defendant filing with the proper United States district court "a verified petition containing a short and [p]lain statement of the facts which entitled him or them to removal together with a copy of all process, pleadings, and orders served upon him or them in such action." And § 1446(b) provides: "The petition for removal of a civil action or proceeding may be filed within twenty days after commencement of the action or service of process, whichever is later." *This subsection (b) gives trouble in states where an action may be both commenced and service of process made without serving or otherwise giving the defendant a copy of the complaint or other initial pleading. To cure this statutory defect, the Judge's Committee appointed pursuant to action of the Judicial Conference and headed by Judge Albert B. Maris is proposing an amendment to § 1446(b) to read substantially as follows: "The petition for removal of a civil action or proceeding shall be filed within 20 days after the receipt through service or otherwise by the defendant of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon which the action or proceeding is based." The revised third sentence of Rule 81(c) is geared to this proposed statutory amendment; and gives the defendant at least 5 days after removal within which [to present] his defenses.*[7]

The final amendment to Rule 81(c), and its accompanying note, provided even more detail with respect to the needed change. Specifically, subsection (c) of Rule 81 was amended, in pertinent part, as follows (old matter stricken out is in brackets, new matter is italicized):

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[7] Supreme Court Advisory Committee Note of 1948 to Proposed Amendment to Subdivision (c) of Rule 81, *reprinted in* 7 Moore's Federal Practice ¶ 81.01[18] at 81-30 to 81-31 (emphasis added).

> These rules apply to civil actions removed to the [district courts of the United States] *United States district courts* from the state courts and govern [all] procedure after removal. Repleading is not necessary unless the court so orders. In a remov[ed] action in which the defendant has not answered, he shall answer or present the other defenses or objections [available] to him under these rules within [the time allowed for answer by the law of the state or within 5 days after the filing of the transcript of the record in the district court of the United States, whichever period is longer, but in any event within 20 days after the filing of the transcript] *20 days after the receipt through service or otherwise of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon which the action or proceeding is based, or within 20 days after the service of summons upon such initial pleading, then filed, or within 5 days after the filing of the petition for removal, whichever period is longest.*[8]

Notably, during the process of formulating the final wording of the Rule, the language at issue in this appeal was specifically addressed. It was recognized that requiring a responsive pleading only upon receipt of the complaint would cause problems in states in which a suit could be commenced by service of summons and filing the complaint with the court, without delivery of the complaint to the defendant. In these states, although the suit has been commenced and the defendant has access to the complaint, the defendant might never receive a copy of the complaint and, therefore, the time period for filing a responsive pleading might never be triggered. To address this concern, language was added in Rule 81(c) to require a responsive pleading "within 20 days after the service

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[8] Rule 81(c) as Amended in 1948 by the Supreme Court, *reprinted in* 7 Moore's Federal Practice ¶ 81.01[19] at 81-31 to 81-32 (footnote omitted, third and fourth brackets in original).

of summons upon such initial pleading, then filed." The note accompanying this particular amendment provides:

> The phrase, "or within 20 days after the service of summons upon such initial pleading, then filed," was inserted following the phrase, "within 20 days after receipt through service or otherwise of a copy of the initial pleading . . . ," because in several states suit is commenced by service of summons upon the defendant, notifying him that the plaintiff's pleading has been filed with the clerk of court. [T]hus, he may never receive a copy of the initial pleading. The added phrase is intended to give the defendant 20 days after the service of such summons in which to answer in a removal action, or 5 days after the filing of the petition for removal, whichever is longer.[9]

Tailoring the removal statute to correspond to the revised Rule 81(c), Congress amended § 1446(b) to read:

> The petition for removal of a civil action or proceeding shall be filed within twenty days after the receipt by the defendant, through service or otherwise, of a copy of the initial pleading setting forth the claim for relief upon which such action or proceeding is based, or within twenty days after the service of summons upon the defendant if such initial pleading has then been filed in court and is not required to be served on the defendant, whichever period is shorter.

28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) (1949).[10]

The House Judiciary Committee's reasons for this change also mirrored the reasons given by the rule drafters:

> Subsection (b) of section 1446 of title 28, U.S.C., as revised, has been found to create difficulty in those

---

[9] Explanatory Note to Rule 81(c) as Amended in 1948, *reprinted in* 7 Moore's Federal Practice ¶ 81.01[19] at 81-31 n.*.

[10] 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) later was amended to extend the period of removal from twenty to thirty days. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) (1955).

> States, such as New York, where suit is commenced by the service of a summons and the plaintiff's initial pleading is not required to be served or filed until later.
>
> The first paragraph of the amendment to subsection (b) corrects this situation by providing that the petition for removal need not be filed until 20 days after the defendant has received a copy of the plaintiff's initial pleading.
>
> This provision, however, without more, would create further difficulty in those States, such as Kentucky, where suit is commenced by the filing of the plaintiff's initial pleading and the issuance and service of a summons without any requirement that a copy of the pleading be served upon or otherwise furnished to the defendant. Accordingly the first paragraph of the amendment provides that in such cases the petition for removal shall be filed within 20 days after the service of the summons.
>
> The first paragraph of the amendment conforms to the amendment of rule 81(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, relating to removed actions, adopted by the Supreme Court on December 29, 1948, and reported by the Court to the present session of Congress.[11]

Hence, Congress' amendment of § 1446(b) and the amendment of Rule 81(c) addressed the identical concern—if service were all that was required to trigger the time for removal, a defendant in a state that did not require delivery of the complaint in order to effectuate service might have to remove an action before he received the complaint. Accordingly, § 1446(b) was amended to require that a defendant have access to the complaint before he had to remove the action and, to be consistent with § 1446(b),

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[11] H.R. Rep. No. 352, 81st Cong., 1st Sess. (1949), *reprinted in* 1949 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1254, 1268.

Rule 81(c) was amended to require that the defendant have access to the complaint before he had to file a responsive pleading.

We believe the foregoing discussion demonstrates that, although the plain language of Rule 81(c) can be read to apply all three time periods set forth in the Rule to all removal cases, this interpretation is not compatible with the intent of the drafters of either § 1446 or of Rule 81. It is clear that the second time period was not intended to apply in a state in which, when service is effected, the complaint is served along with the summons. *See Savarese v. Edrick Transfer & Storage, Inc.*, 513 F.2d 140, 143 (9th Cir. 1975) ("[W]e conclude that the second clause of rule 81(c) applies only to cases arising in states which do not require service of both a summons and complaint."). Thus, because only the first and third time periods in Rule 81(c) apply to the City, the City was required to file a responsive pleading within the later of twenty days after receipt of the complaint "through service or otherwise" or five days after removal.

3.

We therefore must address an additional question: whether Rule 81(c)'s language requiring a responsive pleading within twenty days after receipt of the complaint "through service or otherwise" is operative if the defendant has not been served properly. As mentioned above, this language was added to Rule 81 in order to ensure that the period for removal and the period for filing a responsive pleading in an action that has been removed did not commence until the defendant has received the complaint. Nevertheless, if read in a vacuum, these words could have another effect. Because receipt of the complaint triggers the removal period under § 1446(b) and also triggers the time period within which a responsive pleading must be filed under Rule 81(c), a defendant could be required both to remove an action to federal court and to file a responsive pleading before proper service is effected. This is the

very reading that Mr. Silva now urges upon us: 1) the City was never served properly, but because of the language of § 1446(b), it removed the action to federal court; 2) this removal, in turn, triggered Rule 81(c) which, because the City was in receipt of the complaint, required a responsive pleading; thus 3) the City's failure to respond mandates entry of default under Rule 55(a).

This is not the first time we have been faced with an interpretative problem regarding this part of § 1446(b) that was not subject to resolution by simple reference to its legislative history. Indeed, our prior visitation to this area involved the relationship of this provision and the service of process rules. In *Roe v. O'Donohue*, 38 F.3d 298 (7th Cir. 1994), joining our colleagues in the Sixth Circuit, *see Tech Hills II Assocs. v. Phoenix Home Life Mut. Ins. Co.*, 5 F.3d 963, 966-68 (6th Cir. 1993), we decided that the plain language of § 1446(b) must be applied as it reads and that the removal period is triggered by receipt of the complaint "through service or otherwise." Under the plain language of 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b), the time period within which a defendant must remove a case to federal court begins upon receipt of the complaint, regardless of whether the defendant has been properly served.

It could be argued that, because Rule 81(c) was amended in conjunction with § 1446(b) and because the application of the same language at issue here—"through service or otherwise"—was at issue in *Roe*, we ought to read *Roe* as requiring that a responsive pleading be filed within twenty days of receipt of the complaint, regardless of whether the defendant has been served properly. We believe, however, that such a mechanistic interpretation of *Roe* gives that holding an artificially narrow and unrealistic reading. As the court pointed out in *Roe*, the purpose of the amendments of § 1446(b) was to treat litigants in states with different service rules in an evenhanded manner by requiring that the decision to remove be made within a short period after the defendant had the complaint and was able to make an informed decision whether to remove. This requirement, we noted in *Roe*, not only

serves the purpose of placing all litigants on an equal playing field, but also expedites the decision-making process with respect to the most fundamental of questions, the forum that will adjudicate the case. *Roe*, 38 F.3d at 302. Therefore, we concluded, it was consonant with the intent of Congress to require that a defendant remove the action to federal court as soon as he was aware, through the complaint, of the nature of the plaintiff's allegations.

In stark contrast, we perceive nothing in the statute, the rule or their respective legislative histories that would justify our concluding that the drafters, in their quest for evenhandedness and promptness in the removal process, intended to abrogate the necessity for something as fundamental as service of process. It simply is not reasonable for us to conclude that it was intended that such a major exception to the clear mandates of Rules 4 and 12 be undertaken without any express mention of such a consequence. It is one thing to require removal before proper service is effected; it is quite another to require a party to file a responsive pleading. Requiring a responsive pleading before service is effected is at odds with a fundamental principle of federal procedure—that a responsive pleading is required only after service has been effected and the party has been made subject to the jurisdiction of the federal courts. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a)(1)(A) ("[A] defendant shall serve an answer within 20 days after being served with the summons and complaint . . . ."). *See Omni Capital Int'l, Ltd. v. Rudolf Wolff & Co., Ltd.*, 484 U.S. 97, 104 (1987) ("Before a court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a defendant, the procedural requirement of service of summons must be satisfied. '[S]ervice of summons is the procedure by which a court having venue and jurisdiction of the subject matter of the suit asserts jurisdiction over the person of the party served.' ") (quoting *Mississippi Publishing Corp. v. Murphree*, 326 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1946)); *Mid-Continent Wood Prods., Inc. v. Harris*, 936 F.2d 297 (7th Cir. 1991) ("This court has long held that valid service of process is necessary in order to assert personal jurisdiction over a defendant. Moreover, it is well recognized that a 'defendant's actual notice

of the litigation . . . is insufficient to satisfy Rule 4's requirements.' ") (quoting *Way v. Mueller Brass Co.*, 840 F.2d 303, 306 (5th Cir. 1988); other citation omitted). As the court stated in *Apache Nitrogen Prods., Inc. v. Harbor Ins. Co.*, 145 F.R.D. 674 (D. Ariz. 1993), "[w]hile it is conceivable that Congress might wish to establish a different standard, outside the boundaries of Rule 12, to govern response time in removed actions . . . [,] [i]t is unimaginable . . . that such a significant alteration in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure would be effected without mention by the Advisory Committee, the Supreme Court, or Congress itself." *Apache*, 145 F.R.D. at 680. A responsive pleading is the defendant's opportunity to state his objections to jurisdiction or to state his substantive position. Before these matters are properly before a court, there must be an appropriate notification of the assertion of jurisdiction. A defendant must be apprised of the pendency of the action, " '[a]n elementary and fundamental requirement of due process . . . .' " *Peralta v. Heights Medical Ctr., Inc.*, 485 U.S. 80, 84 (1988) (quoting *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950)). Without service, there is no personal jurisdiction over the defendant. This right is not waived by filing a petition for removal to federal court. *Morris & Co. v. Skandinavia Ins. Co.*, 279 U.S. 405, 409 (1929) ("Petitioner suggests that, by removal of the case to the federal court, objection to jurisdiction over the person of respondent was waived. Our decisions are to the contrary."); *cf. Arizona v. Manypenny*, 451 U.S. 232, 243 n.17 (1981) ("In the area of general civil removals, it is well settled that if the state court lacks jurisdiction over the subject matter or the parties, the federal court acquires none upon removal . . . ."). Only a court that has jurisdiction over the defendant may require that the defendant state its substantive position in the litigation.[12]

[12] In *Savarese v. Edrick Transfer & Storage Co.*, 513 F.2d 140, 143 (9th Cir. 1975), the Ninth Circuit appears to have assumed,

(Footnote continued on following page)

Of course, the drafters might have decided to create a new service requirement to be used only in removal cases, one which does not comply technically with the traditional requirements of service in federal cases (Fed. R. Civ. P. 4) but which nonetheless meets the requirements of procedural due process. However, Rule 81(c) does not purport, either in its language or in its legislative history, to create any "new" service requirement. All that it requires is delivery of a complaint.

Indeed, requiring that service be effected before the filing of a responsive pleading is compatible with the purpose of the statutory amendment to § 1446(b) that the litigant make important decisions about the conduct of the litigation only when he is in receipt of the requisite information. Section 1446(b) ensures that the defendant have a copy of the complaint before making a decision as to whether the matter is appropriate for the federal forum. The service of process rules require that the defendant formally be made a party to the lawsuit before he is required to litigate the matter of jurisdiction.

C.

Even if the City were required to file a responsive pleading before adequate service, the district court did not abuse its discretion in denying Mr. Silva's request for a default judgment. As this court has long held, "[t]he decision to enter default lies within the district court's discretion." *O'Brien v. R.J. O'Brien & Assocs., Inc.*, 998

[12] *continued*
without analysis or elaboration, that the "service or otherwise" language of Rule 81(c) requires that a responsive pleading be filed even if valid service of process has not been effected. To the extent that *Savarese* stands for that proposition, we are in respectful disagreement. Because our holding arguably creates a conflict with this decision of the Ninth Circuit, this opinion has been circulated to the members of the court in active service pursuant to Circuit Rule 40(f). No judge favored rehearing en banc.

F.2d 1394, 1398 (7th Cir. 1993) (citing *Merrill Lynch Mortgage Corp. v. Narayan*, 908 F.2d 246, 250 (7th Cir. 1990)). Because a default judgment is a harsh sanction, it should be employed only in extreme situations when other less drastic sanctions have proven unavailing. *C.K.S. Engineers, Inc. v. White Mountain Gypsum Co.*, 726 F.2d 1202, 1205 (7th Cir. 1984). Here, the City had a legitimate basis for not filing a responsive pleading: it had not been served. The only case to decide whether Rule 81(c)'s pleading requirement applies in the absence of service, *Apache*, 145 F.R.D. 674, concluded that it did not. Moreover, under the plain language of Rule 81(c), the City was not required to file a responsive pleading because it had not been served with a summons. In addition, the City's failure to file a responsive pleading caused a minimal delay. Considering the unique procedural posture of the case and the uncertainty in Rule 81(c)'s pleading requirement, as well as the lack of prejudice to Mr. Silva, the district court did not abuse its discretion in denying Mr. Silva's request for a default judgment.

Conclusion

The judgment of the district court is affirmed. Because this case deals with an ambiguity in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the clerk is directed to mail a copy of this opinion to the Chair of the Judicial Conference's Advisory Committee on the Civil Rules.

AFFIRMED

A true Copy:

Teste:

Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

USCA A07XXXC-92-001—Midwest Law Printing Co., Inc., Chicago—11-16-95

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

FRANCISCO SILVA,
Plaintiff,

PRELIMINARY PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE ORDER

CITY OF MADISON,
Defendant.

Preliminary pre-trial conference was held in the above entitled matter on December 1, 1992, the plaintiff having appeared by Lawton & Cates, by Victor M. Arellano and Aaron N. Halstead; the defendant by Axley Brynelson, by Michael J. Modl. The Hon. John C. Shabaz, District Judge, presided.

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for entry of default and application for judgment by default is DENIED, as is the motion for reconsideration thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all dispositive motions to be filed during the pendency of this matter, to include motions for summary judgment, shall be accompanied by memoranda of law; opposing party being given 20 days to respond; and the moving party 10 days to reply.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all motions for summary judgment and other dispositive motions shall be served and filed not later than February 15, 1993; motions for summary judgment in accordance with local rules, a copy of which is enclosed.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that nondispositive motions, to include procedural motions, may be heard upon five days notice on any Wednesday morning between the hours of 8:00 and 9:00 A.M.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that discovery shall be completed and all depositions taken not later than March 15, 1993.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that final pre-trial conference is scheduled for March 23, 1993, at 1:00 P.M., pursuant to the provisions of Order Prior to Final Pre-trial Conference, a copy of which is also enclosed.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that jury selection is scheduled for April 12, 1993, at 9:00 A.M., and bifurcated trial to a seven-person jury, where the issue of liability is to be determined prior to the determination of any damage, is scheduled for April 14, 1993 at 9:00 A.M., counsel to meet with the Court at 8:30 A.M. on each of said days to discuss voir dire and other issures related to trial.

Entered this 1st day of December, 1992.

BY THE COURT

_____

JOHN C. SHABAZ
District Judge

(2)

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
FEB 28 1996
CLERK

No. 95-1332

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1995

FRANCISCO SILVA,

Petitioner,

v.

CITY OF MADISON,

Respondent.

On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Seventh Circuit

RESPONDENT'S BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. WHETHER THE DISTRICT COURT ABUSED ITS DISCRETION IN DENYING THE PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT.

2. ALTERNATIVELY, WHETHER, IN A REMOVED ACTION UNDER FEDERAL RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 81(c), WHERE THE DEFENDANT HAS NOT BEEN SERVED WITH PROCESS AND HAS NOT ANSWERED THE COMPLAINT, THE DISTRICT COURT MAY ENTER DEFAULT JUDGMENT.

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CITATION OF OPINIONS BELOW

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit has been published at the following cite: *Silva v. City of Madison,* 69 F.3d 1368 (7th Cir. 1995).

The Respondent otherwise agrees with the Petitioner's citations of opinions below.

RULES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

In addition to the statutes and rules listed by the Petitioner in his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, the following rules are also applicable to the issues on which Petitioner seeks Supreme Court Review:

Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(a)

> **(a) When Presented.** A defendant shall serve an answer within 20 days after the service of the summons and complaint upon that defendant, except when service is made under Rule 4(e) and a different time is prescribed in the order of court under the statute of the United States or in the statute or rule of court of the state.

Fed.R.Civ.P. 55(b)

> **(b) Judgment.** Judgment by default may be entered as follows:
>
> (1) ***By the Clerk.*** When the plaintiff's claim against a defendant is for a sum certain or for a sum upon which can by computation be made certain, the clerk upon request of the plaintiff and upon affidavit of the amount due shall enter

judgment for that amount and costs against the defendant, if the defendant has been defaulted for failure to appear and if he is not an infant or incompetent person.

(2) ***By the Court.*** In all other cases the party entitled to a judgment by default shall apply to the court therefor; but no judgment by default shall be entered against an infant or incompetent person unless represented in the action by a general guardian, committee, conservator, or other such representative who has appeared therein. If the party against whom judgment by default is sought has appeared in the action, the party (or, if appearing by representative, the party's representative) shall be served with written notice of the application for judgment at least 3 days prior to the hearing on such application. If, in order to enable the court to enter judgment or to carry it into effect, it is necessary to take an account or to determine the amount of damages or to establish the truth of any averment by evidence or to make an investigation of any other matter, the court may conduct such hearings or order such references as it deems necessary and proper and shall accord a right of trial by jury to the parties when and as required by any statute of the United States.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On October 19, 1992, the plaintiff, Francisco Silva ("Silva"), commenced a civil action, Case No. 92-CV-4224, against the City of Madison ("City") in Dane County Circuit Court, Madison, Wisconsin, alleging employment

discrimination and retaliation based upon an alleged violation of his rights under 42 U.S.C. § 2000e *et seq.* and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The City removed Silva's action to the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. On November 16, 1992, Silva moved the court for entry of default judgment. At the time Silva moved for entry of default judgment, it was undisputed that Silva had not served the City with process. At the December 1, 1992, preliminary pretrial conference, the district court judge heard oral argument on Silva's motion for entry of default judgment and denied the motion. The district court also heard argument at this time on Silva's motion for reconsideration and denied the motion for reconsideration.

Silva subsequently served the Madison City Clerk's office with process. The parties engaged in pretrial discovery. The City moved the court for partial summary judgment which was granted in part and denied in part. Silva's claims were tried to a jury on April 12-15, 1993. The jury returned a verdict for the City on all counts. The trial court entered judgment for the City, dismissing with prejudice and costs Silva's Complaint in its entirety.

Silva appealed the trial court's denial of his motion for entry of default judgment. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed the district court decision and held that Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, does not permit a trial court to enter a judgment by default against a defendant which has not been served with process. Alternatively, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit held that the district court did not abuse its discretion in denying Silva's motion for entry of a default judgment.

On or about February 14, 1996, Silva filed his Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, challenging the decisions by both the trial court, which denied Silva's motion for default judgment, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which affirmed the trial court's decision.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The Petition for a Writ of Certiorari raises the settled issue of law whether the trial court abused its discretion in denying Silva's Motion for Entry of Default Judgment. There is nothing novel about this issue which would justify Supreme Court review. Silva sued the City of Madison, Wisconsin in state court. The City removed the action to the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, although the City had not been served with process, to preserve its right to a federal forum on Silva's federal claims. Silva moved for default judgment without serving the City with a summons and complaint. The trial court, in the exercise of its discretion, denied Silva's motion. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit found that the trial court had not abused its discretion in denying the motion for default judgment. Petitioner now seeks a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the court of appeals.

The law is clear that default judgments are disfavored in the law and that the policy under federal case law and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is for a trial on the merits. Such a trial occurred in the present case and the jury, after hearing all of the evidence on the merits, returned a verdict in favor of the City. Entry of

default judgment by a federal clerk under Rule 55(a), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, is not permitted where there has not been service of process on the defendant. The law is clearly settled that the trial court has discretion to grant or deny a motion for default judgment. The trial court exercised this discretion and determined in the present case that entry of default judgment was inappropriate. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit reviewed the trial court's exercise of its discretion and concluded that the trial court had not abused its discretion in denying Silva's motion for default judgment. There is no reason for the United States Supreme Court to review a routine exercise of discretion by a trial court.

The Petitioner argues that in a removed case, service of process is not necessary to require a defendant to answer and that a trial court may enter default judgment even though it is undisputed that there has been no service of process on the defendant. Federal case law, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and fundamental fairness require service of a summons and complaint upon a defendant before default judgment may be entered. This has been the established law for a considerable period of time. There is no conflict in the federal circuits on the issue of whether Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, allows entry of default judgment in a removed action against a defendant who undisputedly has not been served with process. Accordingly, Petitioner has provided no justification for the United States Supreme Court to allocate its limited resources for review of the issues in the present action.

The Respondent City of Madison, Wisconsin, respectfully requests that the United States Supreme Court deny the Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Certiorari.

ARGUMENT

I. THE DISTRICT COURT PROPERLY EXERCISED ITS DISCRETION IN DENYING THE PETITIONER'S REQUEST FOR A DEFAULT JUDGMENT.

Without serving process on the Defendant City of Madison, Wisconsin, Silva moved the trial court for default judgment. The trial judge, in the exercise of his discretion, denied Silva's motion. The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed, holding that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying Silva's request for default. The law is well settled that a trial court has discretion to grant or deny a motion for default judgment. The trial court's exercise of its discretion, in this case, is dispositive of all issues in Silva's Petition for a Writ of Certiorari. The Supreme Court should not waste its limited resources to consider an issue of law which is well settled in the federal circuits.

Defaults are not favored in the law and any doubts should be resolved in favor of the alleged defaulting party. 10 Wright, Miller & Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil § 2681, pp. 402-03 (1983); *Lee v. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees*, 139 F.R.D. 376, 381 (D.C. Minn. 1987). Federal circuit courts, including the Seventh Circuit, have observed "this circuit has a well

established policy favoring a trial on the merits over a default judgment." *C.K.S. Engineering, Inc. v. Wright Mountain Gypsum Company*, 726 F.2d 1202, 1205 (7th Cir. 1984). The *C.K.S. Engineering, Inc.* court further observed:

> The court has stated many times and district court judges are well aware that defaults should be entered only when absolutely necessary, such as where less dramatic sanctions have proved unavailing.

Id. at 1206; *citing Inryco, Inc. v. Metropolitan Engineering Company*, 708 F.2d 1225, 1230 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 464 U.S. 937 (1983).

Default judgments are particularly disfavored in certain types of actions, including actions involving material issues of fact, actions in which substantial sums of money are involved, and actions raising significant public issues. 10 Wright, Miller and Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil § 2681, pp. 404-05. There is no question that the present case involved material issues of fact. The case was tried to a jury which rendered a verdict in favor of the City of Madison on all issues of liability. The present case also involved significant public issues in that it raised claims of discrimination and retaliation in a public work place.

The Petitioner argues that the trial court had no discretion and was required to enter default judgment upon receipt of the Petitioner's motion. Petitioner is mistaken in this regard. Rule 55, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, provides in relevant part:

> **(a) Entry.** When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has

> failed to plead or otherwise defend as provided by these rules and that fact is made to appear by affidavits or otherwise, the clerk shall enter his default.

Fed.R.Civ.P. 55(a). Before entering a default, the clerk must be certain that all elements of a default have been proven by means of an affidavit or other competent proof. 10 Wright, Miller and Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil § 2682, pp. 406.

In the present action, the City of Madison did "otherwise defend." It was the City which removed this case to the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. This federal court action is part of a series of disputes between the parties arising out of Silva's employment with the City of Madison. There was no question that the City of Madison disputed those contentions raised by Silva in his Complaint in this action.

Additionally, before a default can be entered, the Court must have jurisdiction over the party against whom judgment is sought, "which also means that he must have been effectively served with process." 10 Wright, Miller and Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil § 2682, p. 407; *see also Wood v. Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, Inc.*, 507 F.Supp. 1128 (D.C. Nev. 1980). In the present action, there is no question that the City of Madison was not served with process at the time Silva requested that the trial court enter a default. Silva had no entitlement to entry of default judgment under the facts of this case and the trial court properly denied Silva's motion for default judgment.

The Petitioner is mistaken that the clerk of the district court has no discretion to enter default. The district court clerk must review the file and make certain that all elements entitling a party to a default are present. In the present case, a crucial element, service of process, was not present. The clerk of the court has discretion to not enter a default if the default will be set aside. In the present case, even had the clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin entered a default, the trial court, in the exercise of its discretion, would have set aside the entry of default as a result of Silva's failure to properly serve process on the City of Madison.

The Petitioner had no entitlement to have default entered under Rule 55(a), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This is not a novel issue which would justify review by the United States Supreme Court.

Even if the district court had entered a default, it is likely that the trial court would have set the entry of default aside. It is undisputed that the trial court has discretion whether to enter a default judgment. Factors which the trial court may consider in determining whether to enter a default judgment include the amount of money involved, whether there are issues of fact involved, whether the default was largely technical, and whether the plaintiff was prejudiced by the delay. 10 Wright, Miller and Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil § 2685, pp. 423-24. In the present case, there clearly were disputed issues of fact involved and the case was tried to a jury which rendered a verdict on liability in favor of the City of Madison. Silva's contention that the

City was in default was largely technical. Silva's contention is based solely on a technical reading of Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Additionally, it is clear that Silva was in no way prejudiced by any delay. Silva filed his action in state court on October 19, 1992. The federal district court held a jury trial on Silva's claims commencing April 12, 1993, less than six (6) months after the Petitioner filed his Complaint.

Courts of Appeals have held that entry of default may appropriately be set aside for failure to properly serve process. 10 Wright, Miller and Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil § 2696, pp. 516-518 (1983); *St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Company v. Yates*, 23 F.2d 283 (8th Cir. 1927). Accordingly, even had the district court clerk entered a default in this matter, the trial court would have set aside the entry of default for Silva's failure to properly serve the City.

Whether the trial court properly exercised its discretion in denying Silva's motion for entry of default judgment is dispositive of all issues in the Petition. This is not a novel issue which would justify the United States Supreme Court allocating its scarce resources to hear this issue. Accordingly, the City of Madison respectfully requests that the Court deny the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari.

II. RULE 81(c), FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, DOES NOT ALLOW FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT WHERE A PARTY DEFENDANT HAS NOT BEEN PROPERLY SERVED WITH PROCESS.

The Petitioner argues that, despite not having served the City of Madison with process, Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, required that the Defendant answer or risk a default judgment. The trial court disagreed with the Petitioner's position and denied Silva's motion for entry of default judgment. Similarly, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit disagreed that Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, allowed for entry of default judgment where a party defendant had not been served with process. The determination that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in denying Silva's request for default judgment is dispositive of all issues in this matter. In any event, federal law prohibits entry of default judgment where a party has not been served with process, regardless of whether the action is a removed action such as in the present case, or an original federal court action.

Petitioner contends that there is a conflict in the circuits on the issue of whether service of process is necessary in a removed action before a court may enter a default judgment under Rule 55, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. No such conflict exists. Petitioner cites the recent Seventh Circuit decision *Roe v. O'Donohue*, 38 F.3d 298 (7th Cir. 1994) for the proposition such a conflict exists. The *Roe* decision discussed the time period for removal of actions under 28 U.S.C. § 1446. The *Roe* decision did not consider the issue of whether default judgment could be entered where a party had not been

properly served with process. The Petitioner also cites to the Court the decision *Tech Hills II v. Phoenix Home Life Mut. Ins. Co.*, 5 F.3d 963 (6th Cir. 1993), for the proposition that there is a conflict in the circuits regarding the issue of whether default judgment is appropriate in a removed action where a party has not been served with process. The *Tech Hills* court, like the *Roe* court, considered only the issue of the timeliness of removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1446. The *Tech Hills* court did not consider or decide the question of whether default judgment in a removed case is appropriate where no service of process has occurred.

Finally, the Petitioner cites the 1975 Ninth Circuit decision *Savarese v. Edrick Transfer & Storage, Inc.*, 513 F.2d 140 (9th Cir. 1975), as authority for the proposition that there is a conflict in the circuits relating to whether service of process is necessary in a removed action before default judgment may be entered. In *Savarese*, the plaintiff filed his complaint in April, 1972, and the defendant removed the action to federal court in May, 1972. Plaintiff served the defendant with a copy of the summons and complaint, but failed to file an affidavit of service as required under state court procedure. The plaintiff, however, did file the affidavit of service in federal court on December 19, 1972. Accordingly, Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, required the Defendant to answer by January 11, 1973. The federal district court, in the *Savarese* case, did not enter default judgment until January 22, 1973. Therefore, in the *Savarese* case, the defendant had been properly served with process at the time default judgment was entered. In the present case, it is undisputed that the City of Madison had not been served with

process at the time the Petitioner sought entry of default judgment.

There is no conflict in the federal circuits on the issue of whether a trial court may enter a default where no service of process has been completed and the time periods for filing an answer under Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, have expired. A district court may not enter a default judgment under these circumstances. Rule 12, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, provides the following time period for the filing of an answer:

> **(a) When Presented.** A defendant shall serve an answer within 20 days after the service of the summons and complaint upon that defendant, except when service is made under Rule 4(e) and a different time is prescribed in the order of court under the statute of the United States or in the statute or rule of court of the state.

Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(a). Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, does not change the fundamental requirement that to enter a default judgment, the court must have jurisdiction over the person. The court obtains such jurisdiction where a person has been properly served with process. In the present case, no such service of process occurred. Because no federal court of appeals has expressly ruled that service of process is unnecessary in a removed action before a court may enter a default judgment pursuant to Rule 55, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, no conflict on this issue exists between the circuits.

Even though there is no conflict in the circuits on this issue, the United States Supreme Court need not reach the issue of whether service of process is necessary prior to entry of default judgment in a removed action, because, even if entry of default judgment were permissible without service of process, as noted above, entry of default judgment remains in the discretion of the trial court. The trial court, in the present case, properly exercised its discretion in denying Silva's request for default judgment and the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed, finding no abuse of discretion by the trial court in denying Silva's request for a default judgment.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the argument and authority set forth above, the Respondent City of Madison, Wisconsin respectfully requests that the United States Supreme Court deny the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari. The issue in this case is simply whether the trial court abused its discretion in denying Silva's request for default judgment. There is no conflict in the circuits on this issue. Additionally, there is no need to reach the issue of whether Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, allows for entry of default judgment in the absence of service of process in a removed action. Finally, there is no conflict in the circuits regarding the question of whether Rule 81(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, allows for entry of default judgment in the absence of service of

process which would justify the United States Supreme Court using its limited resources to consider this issue.

Dated this 28 day of February, 1996.

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